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THIS EVENING - FANCHON, MISS Maggio Mitchell

THIS EVENING - ENGLISH OPERA - THE ENCHANTRESS Robings Opera Company NEW-YORK THEATER
THIS EVENING-GRIFFITH GAUNT; Or, JEALGUST, Miss Rose

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JEFFERSON DAVIS.

BY TRIEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. FORTHESS MONROE, April 6.—Prof. Thomas Chenoworth of Baitmore, an artist on his travels, seconly visited the Fort and commenced giving instruction in painting to Mr. Davis, Miss Howell, his sister-in-law, and others. The Professor had many pleasant conversations with Mr. Davis. The latter said that he had no complaints to make of what appeared to be the stret measures of the Government to proven his That he had no complaints to make of what appeared to be the strict measures of the Government to prevent his escape, and that he entertained toward all the officers of the Fort nothing but the most kindly and friendly feel-ings, as they had ever been ready and willing to promot-his contort. He said he was under many obligations to the citizens of Baltimore. As to his trial he expressed no opinion—he was in the hands of the Government, and particulty awaited the decision which would either place bins before the courts of justice or release him.

FERRY ACCOMMODATION .- The Staten Island Railroad Company have commenced running their boats during the evening, making trips to and from the Island every hour during the day, and at night leaving the Island at 9 and 11 o'clock, and the city at 16 and 112. This is a great accommodation to persons living on the Sanat and desirous of visiting the city during the evening, thus enabling them to return to their homes.

SUICIDE IN WEST FARMS .- On Sunday offerno SUICIDE IN WEST FAIMS.—On Sanday afternoon, about three o'clock, three little boys while walking on the premises of Mr. Lydigs, in West Farms, discovered the body of a man supposed to be Andres Pederson, a Norwegian, about 30 years of age, suspended by the neck with a small rope to a limb of a cedar tree. The boys immediately notified Coroner T. Mason Olliver, who went immediately to the place and heid an inquest, and rendered a verdict according to the evidence. The body was then taken to the Thirty second Sub-Preshed Sarion House, in Treemont, where it is now await, when it has been to be a line of the control o name was taken from an account book which he carried in his post pocket.

New-Dork Daily Tribune.

TUESDAY, APRIL 9, 1807.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

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TO COERESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer-not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith. ess letters for this office abould be addressed to "Tita Tarn CNE. New York.

₹ A letter describing the Pennsylvania Wilderness. Fine Arts notices, the Paris Exposition,

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

letter from our St. Louis correspondent, the Botts and Schofield Interview, Florida Fruits, Religious Items, Civil Court reports, the Money article, and the Markets will be found on the second page; communications concerning the Rowing Match and Remodeling the City of New-York, on the third page, and Literary Items on the sixth page.

The Republican State Convention meets tomorrow at Syracuse, for the nomination of sixteen delegates at large to the Constitutional Convention. It will be largely, but, we presume, not quite fully attended, because of the brief interval between the issue of the call and the assembling of the Convention. We will trust that a strong and good Ticket will nevertheless be formed.

We regret that the calls for Senate district nominating conventions seem not to have been issued so promptly as they might have been. The election itself is now barely two weeks off, and the district candidates should have been nominated by Saturday of this week at farthest; yet we fear that half of them will not be. Friends of Reform in every district and in each of the great parties! we pray you to take care that your district conventions be speedily assembled, and that the best men be everywhere nominated! Do not vainly trust that this work will do itself, but look to it earnestly and instantly!

Gov. Fenton's veto of the Central Fare bill is expected, but has not yet been sent in to the Legislature.

Maximilian is completely surrounded by the Liberals, and that there is no possibility of his escape. The Liberal leaders are said to wish his escape-which may be.

A lady, writing us from an inland village of Texas, (March 17th.) says:

"We have just heard of the passage of the Military Reconstruction bill, which gives us great joy. Will it take immediate effect! It seems as though we could n't

chises under control of the Metropolitan Police-at least none for this session. A motion te forward the bill by reference to the Sub-Committee of the Whole failed in the Assembly yesterday.

The charges of the Hon. Walter L. Sessions bids for canal work have been made the subject of a resolution in the Assembly, declaring that it is the duty of the Legislature to investigate the matter. The resolution was promptly adopted.

We give this morning an abstract of the principal speeches made in the English House of Commons on the second reading of the Reform bill. The speeches of Mr. Gladstone, Sir Roundell Palmer, Mr. Bright, and other Liberals, were left almost without reply. The Government seems to be aware that this bill is doomed to be defeated.

Gov. Fenton's veto of the Cross-Town Railroad bill was laid upon the table, and has not yet been acted upon by the Senate, and yet a second bill has been pushed to a third reading. This is, indeed, a very disrespectful kind of legislation, and its causes might be instructive to the people of this city who protest against the Cross-Town road.

Southern Rebel papers ridicule and abuse the North Carolina Republican Convention. The Henderson Index says the delegates were "Holdenites, Flunkevites, Negroites, and every other nauseous and contemptibleite that the State 'could produce." The Wilmington Dispatch calls them "Holden miscegenationists." A correspondent of The Petersburg (Va.) Index sneers at the sight "of colored men in caucus with those who a few years ago owned them." They will know better before the election.

The Citizens' Association, through their Counsel, Mr. Noyes, have appeared in timely petition against the City Tax-Levy. In an argument yesterday before the Assembly Committee, at Albany, Mr. Noyes presented a model levy estimated by the Association. We have no doubt that this estimate is an economical one. Sixty thousand instead of one hundred thousand dollars would, by this schedule, be given to contingent expenses; and this is a fair sample of many other reductions contained in it. But who expects economy of this Legislature?

Our money market was yesterday afternoon onsiderably alarmed by a Cable dispatch, stating that the distrust in the financial circles of London had increased to a war panic. In the evening, when the financial operations for the day had been closed, a dispatch of a much more pacific character was received, assuring us that the uncertainty as to Napoleon's policy was creating wide-spread distrust in commercial and financial circles. According to another dispatch, Mr. Lowe stated last night, in the House of Commons, that very warlike news had been received in Berlin from Paris, and that the King had sent for Bismarck at 2 o'clock on Sunday morning.

The relations of Prussia and France are such that either of these Powers may be expected to begin a quarret when she thinks she has a good chance of success. They are Faring for the leadership of Continental Europe, and until this race shall have been decided, a lasting paid on "." "Legal Tender," when that was worth friendship between them cannot be expected to so much less than gold? Or must all laws be exist. But both Powers shrink from open war. Since the Peace of Prague they have been en- less of what is honestly due to creditors? deavoring to outwit each other by bold diplo- 1 If The Iron Age cherishes any desire that

abandoning some of its demands to risking war. Thus Prussia reluctantly consented to the establishment of the Maine frontier, and France receded from its demand of territorial compensation. Both continue to have strong reasons for wishing a continuation of peace. Prussia wants a few years for seeing the reorganization of the armies of the South German States completed, and for the consolidation of the new Confederation. France, on the other hand, will need time before the reorganization scheme, which is to give it an army equal in numerical strength to that of Prussia, can be carried through. Whatever may be the temptations to engage in a war, these considerations will be, for both parties, a great drawback. It will, therefore, be well not to attribute too much credit to the warlike rumors.

THE RUSSIAN HUMBUG.

Mr. Seward's geographical discoveries continue to be telegraphed over the country, and every man who has known another man who has ever been in Russian America is produced to give a description of the country. On paper there is no place like Russian America. The climate is delicious, and quite warm in Winter; yet the ice fields are inexhaustible, and in the burning heat of the Arctic Summer the Esquimaux take refuge in their shade. The country is covered with pine forests, and vegetable gardens flourish the the coast. whereon along walrus are also found in vast multitudes Wheat, Seals, Barley, White Bears, Turnips, Icebergs, Whales, and Gold Mines, are found as far north as the sixtieth degree. All the luxuries and necessities of life are grouped together so that in a comparison of Mr. Seward's documents we find the Polar bear reclining among roses, barley ripening on icebergs, grass of luxuriant growth over which the Esquimaux shuffle with snow-shoes, and Winter everywhere sleeping in the lap of May. It is the isothermal line which works these wonders. It can be ciphered out, as Mr. Seward shows, that the peculiar influence of the isothermal line makes the climate of the most extraordinary kind, so that while the Rus; sians and Esquimaux have always shivered the year round in their furs, the American settler in a loose linen coat will be compelled to carry an umbrella to protect him from the sun. Yet if he would be cold, he may be. Ice is always handy. Would be roam through a grand and solitary waste, where the Polar bear is monarch of all he surveys, he has only to step out to his front door. Voila! cries the delighted Secretary of State. Would be prefer a thickly settled country, with farms, and gardens, peaceable Esquimaux, and Arcadian Indians, then he has only to step out of his back door. All tastes are gratified in Mr. Seward's land, Our Government has received news that which is not Russian America, but Utopia. On paper it is a wonderful country; on ice it is what is generally called a big thing.

But the rose colors in which Mr. Seward drapes his telegrams will fade long before the unhappy immigrant reaches the Zero islands. Martin Chuzzlewit bought town lots in the flourishing city of Eden, and found his front door in the middle of a swamp. The poor settler who goes to Sitka-on which little island the Russians have There is little or no hope of the passage of raise Wheat, or Barley, or Oats, will find that the bill placing our ferries and their fran- his fields are ice fields, and need to be cultivated with snow plows. We have heard of people going to Russian America, but never heard of anybody staying there, except those who were frozen in the snow; nor is it probable that the enthusiasm of the Secretary of State

will result in his immigration. of it. It would hardly be credited, were not Mr. G. V. Fox authority for the statement, that the Czar had signified his readiness to give Russian America to the United States, willingness to accept such a miserable present. "It is valueless to Russia," said Prince Gorchakoff to Admiral Fox, "and has always been an expense and a trouble." Mr. Seward immediately conceived the brilliant idea of paying \$7,500,000 in gold for what he could have got for nothing. Russia does is very glad to get rid of the country, whales, wheat, walrus, copper-mines, and all. We about the value of the land; there they will talk about the value of the money. It is this bargain, dressed up in a secret treaty which the Secretary of State is ashamed or afraid to publish with his telegrams, that the Senate is asked to confirm, and the people to approve. We trust the Senate will not; we know the people will not.

WHAT DO THEY MEAN?

We would gladly deem all men honest if they would let us. We always wish to believe that those whose views differ from ours are sincerely intent on promoting the public good; yet, when anti-Resumptionists tell us that they wish to get back to specie payments so fast and so soon as we safely can-that they differ with us as to the means, not as to the end-we are compelled to say that their acts do not tally with their words. The Iron Age-contesting the soundness of

Hon. F. A. Conkling's Resumption resolves submitted to the Chamber of Commerce-asks: "What is the legal money of the United States! Is it what is the legal money of the United States? Is it gold, or legally authorized paper currency?
"If the former, what need of any agitation on this subject! If the latter, would not a change from a paper to a metallic currency increase the amount of the indebtedness of the community 25 per cent.?
"Is it just that dobts contracted in currency should be paid in gold at a greater value?"

-Who does not see that the above queries point directly to eternal insolvency as the only just, beneficent policy? For, if it be unjust premium on gold was 25 per cent, or over shall be paid after Resumption, it is clearly unjust when the premium on gold was over 50 per cent. The very decided approach to Specie Payments already made since Lee surrendered is just as wrong and oppressive as full Resumption would now be, according to The Age's logic.

Probably, one-third of the real estate of the country was under mortgage in 1860-every mortgage debt having been contracted when gold and paper were at par. In the course of our great struggle, at least half these mortgages were paid off: most of them when gold was from 20 to 190 per cent. premium. Now, then, if it be unjust to require payment in full when gold and paper shall again be at par of debts contracted when gold was at 30 to 40 per cent. premium, was it not even more unjust to allow debts contracted prior to the war to be made and construed to facor debters regard-

matic moves, but each of them has preferred specie payment shall ever be resumed, it surely has a very odd way of showing it.

THE NEW ITALIAN MINISTRY.

The latest reports which we have received about the Italian elections indicate a very large majority in favor of the Government, or the National Liberal party. But this party itself is very far from being agreed on some of the leading questions, as its reception of Ricasoli's Church Property bill clearly showed. One section of the party (the "Left Center"), which recognizes Mr. Ratazzi as chief, is less disposed to a conciliatory policy than Ricasoli, and on some occasion has made common cause with the "Left," or "Party of Action." At the recent election of a new Second Chamber, Ratazzi gave his support to the Ministry, and it was, therefore, believed that Ricasoli would have a working majority. This expectation has not been realized. Ricasoli, at an early day, tendered his resignation, and Ratazzi was charged with the task of reconstructing the Cabinet. A Cable dispatch of yesterday states that the new Ministry has been formed in a spirit of compromise, and consists of prominent men of both the political parties of the country. By the two political parties we suppose the National Liberal and the Left, or Party of Action, are meant. The new Compromise Ministry means, therefore, an advance toward the principles of the Left on the Roman question.

The new Prime Minister, Ratazzi, has, ever since 1848, been one of the prominent statesmen of Italy. In 1848 he was, with Gioberti, one of the leaders of the union movement. He was a member of the Cabinet of which Gioberti was the head, but he fell out with his friend when the latter proposed an expedition for the restoration of the Papal rule in Rome. After the abdication of Charles Albert, Ratazzi joined the Democratic party, but he gradually approached again the Moderate Liberals, and thus became the leader of the "Left Center," which position he has ever since maintained. He has several times been member of the Cabinet and President of the Second Chamber, and in both positions gained great popularity. He was the author of the liberal laws of Piedmont concerning the relations of Church and State, and it was he who, in 1856, first proposed the abolition of all monastic institutions. He also distinguished himself in 1861 by his vehement opposition to the cession of Savoy and Nice to France. In the same year he was sent by the Government to Paris, where the editors of the Presse. his honor. Viewed in the light of the past, a new Ratazzi Ministry indicates less compliance with the wishes of Rome and Paris. But the reorganization of the finances of the kingdom, which are in a wretched condition, is likely to be the chief aim of the Ratazzi Cabinet, as it was that of its predecessor.

WORKING MEN'S UNIONS.

The Laboring Class of Great Britain receive less than half the wages (estimated in gold) which are paid for similar service in the United States while the cost (in gold) of living in the two countries is nearly equal. Food is cheaper here; clothing there; shelter, in the average, much the same. Hence, the British laborers are constrained either to live more coarsely and frugally than ours do, or to eke out their with difficulty made a settlement-to seanty incomes by superior economies. And thus it chances that Cooperation has made strides in England which this country has by no means paralleled.

Halifax is an English manufacturing town, whereof the gigantic carpet-mills of Messis, John Crossley & Sons are the most striking feature. Here, an effort at Cooperation in the purchase and sale of food was made, more This country is so delightful, so rich in furs, than thirty years ago, by a few of the laborthat the Canal Board has fraudulently opened and fish, and timber, that the Czar thinks it ing poor, and again and again resulted in her little boy, four years of age, to a Mr. and entirely too good to keep. He is not worthy failure. The third experiment was given up Mrs. Harl. They were to have kept the boy in 1848. Still undaunted, the devotees began again in 1850, as the "Halifax Working Men's 'Cooperative and Provident Society." It was

and that his only doubt was of our back in 1855 by the defalcation of its (unpaid) their funds; yet the association rode out the storm, and in 1861 was reconstructed as the "Halifax Industrial Society." Having by this time attracted the attention and acquired the confidence of the masses, it now entered upon a not care for the money, we suppose, but career of rapid growth and extensive usefulness. It paid its stockholders 4 per cent. in 1860 and 5 per cent. in 1861; whereupon the may be sure nothing is said in St. Petersburg | Laboring Class rushed in to share its advantages, until it has know 6,000 members, a capital of over \$250,000, did business last year to the amount of \$800,000, at a total cost of less than five per cent., and at a net profit of more than \$65,000, which was shared by its members, instead of being paid away to others. In other words: the working men of Halifax paid for their provisions, groceries, &c., &c., before they consumed them, instead of running in debt, and working all their lives for "dead horse;" they bought them at wholesale prices, and of the very best quality; and, after having supplied themselves at low prices, they shared the resulting profits. It would be far within the truth to say that the workers for wages in Halifax are richer by at least the \$250,000 capital. and supply their principal wants at least twenty per cent. cheaper by reason of Cooperation.

They began, of course, by laying in a stock of provisions, groceries, &c., and selling or distributing them by means of a store; next, they bought a horse and cart, and commenced dealing out coal; next came a canal-boat whereon to bring their coal (bought by the cargo) from the mines; they have now twentyfive railroad trucks for coal and sixteen horses. They now buy cattle and sheep and sell meat; they buy cloth and make and sell clothes; they buy leather and make boots and shoes; they do a large business in coal; they have large dining-rooms, for the use of their members; to resume so that debts contracted when the they have some manufactures started, and a farm of sixty acres, with a great central store and seventeen branches in Halito require men to pay now debts contracted fax and the neighboring villages. Their stock in hand on the 1st of July last was worth \$85,000, the rest of their capital being invested in their stores and other buildings. Their net profits for the first half of 1866 were \$34,000, after deducting a loss of \$1,000 on their infantile manufacturing experiment. Their farming (on leased land) paid a net profit equal to \$500 per annum on an investment of \$3,700. Keen, shrewd business men might have made more money than these humble cooperators; but in what other sense could they have done better? Of course, success has induced imitation. A

Building and Quarrying Company; a Halifax Cotton Company, two Flour Societies (that is, combinations of consumers to build or rent a flouring-mill, buy grain by the cargo, grind it, and divide the flour,) and many other such, are operating in Halifax and its neighborhood, and are generally prosperous. Moreover, the great carpet-manufacturing concern of Crossley & Sons, covering acres of ground, and employ-

ated with limited liability; and every worker therefor is entitled to become a stockholder therein to the extent of his means. Who shall say that this is nothing, since they

do not own what they cannot pay for ! Mr. G. J. Holyoake of London, whose history of this movement, now before us, is no less interesting than his account of "Coöpera-'tion in Rochdale," which we noticed years ago, gives a curious example of one of the obstacles interposed to the easy success of such efforts by the very abuses they seek to overcome. In one recent instance, a resolute effort was made to extirpate adulteration -a prevalent commercial crime, which is undermining the health of millions. A stock of the purest and best old Java coffee was purchased by a London philanthropist, and offered for sale in one of the poorest quarters of the great metropolis, with intent to run out the miserable stuff usually retailed as ground coffee; but the public taste had been so corrupted by long use that it preferred the flavor of the current mixture of burnt rye and ground peas to that of the genuine berry; so the attempt had to be abandoned.

-If any publisher in this city will reprint Mr Holyoake's pamphlet, we shall be glad to give him our copy.

MURDER OF THE INNOCENTS.

It is getting to be a serious question among Christian men and women whether we ought not to have a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. We had not recovered from the sickening horrors of the case of the Rev. Mr. Lindsay, who whipped his little son to death because the child would not say his prayers, when we were called upon the other day to record a frightful instance of child torture near Hackensack, N. J., which fortunately came to the knowledge of the authorities before it had culminated in downright murder. A man and his wife, named Vanderbilt, had taken an orphan child, one Mary Ann Farrell, from an asylum, for the purpose of employing her as a servant. For about eleven months the husband knocked her about with a broomstick, and the wife beat her with an iron dipper. They used to take her to the cellar, strip her naked, tie her up by the wrists, lash her with a horsewhip till the blood ran down her limbs, and then rub the raw flesh with brine. She made her escape at last, and was found one morning in the open fields, with bare feet and legs, and wearing only a single thin undergarment, so saturated with blood Opinion Nationale, and Siècle gave a banquet in and filth that it had to be pecled from her body like a scab. She appeared in court with evidences of torture so pitiful upon her person that stout men wept at the spectacle. Her jaw had been broken; her hair had been torn out by handfuls; her face was swollen and deformed; her lips were cut open; her eyes were blackened and scarred; her whole body was bruised and discolored. Little wonder that the neighbors were with difficulty restrained from wreaking Lynch-law vengeance on the authors of the outrage. The same day we reported the discovery of

the dead body of an infant in an alley way in this city. Its throat had been cut from ear to ear; the head was nearly severed from the body; there were three or four cuts about the neck, as if inflicted by the trembling, hurried hand of a woman. On that day also another case of infanticide was added to the long list which disgraces our annual police calendar. An unknown woman was seen to drop a bundle in Twenty-sixth-st. When opened it was found to contain the murdered body of a child, killed by strangulation.

One of the most shocking and inhuman child-

murders that we ever read of occurred in the early part of March in Warsaw, Indiana. An abandoned woman named Hines apprenticed "quering" him which the man Harl immediately commenced was too severe for so tender a a feeble beginning, and received a set- baby, and death relieved him of the charge at the end of four weeks. treasurer, who was minus \$400. Of course, The day after his introduction to many of its 316 members left, drawing out his new home the poor infant was whipped with "a blacksnake whip" because he did not know his letters. He was scourged with a knotted wagon-whip, beaten with straps, knocked out of his chair for falling asleep. bruised with clubs and bits of board until his flesh was like a jelly. One day the brute Harl hanged him by the waist from a hook in the wall, took off his shoes and stockings, and kindled a fire under the soles of his feet. When the flames began to die out, the child's mother, who was present, was compelled, with dreadful threats, to bring fresh coals. This torture lasted nearly half an hour. Then the sufferer was taken down and tied to a bed-post. Spent with pain, he fell asleep; for this crime he was locked up half naked for two hours and a half on a cold February day in a cellar. At night the executioner dipped his head in a bucket of water and imprisoned him again in the cellar. Then he turned him out of doors in his shirt and trousers. After the burning, said Harl's wife, in her testimony in court, "the child was not able to 'run around as well as usual." Sometimes, as a variation of the torture, the boy was hanged up by the heels. One day, after he had been whipped as usual, he seemed "very poorly;" he "did not talk any," and at noon he was put to bed. Early in the evening Harl sent his wife to her room. It was very late when he followed her. "We had no conversation 'that night," says Mrs. Harl; "the child was not there in the morning." Mrs. Hines, the mother, suspected foul play, and applied to magistrate. A search was made, and the body of the poor boy was found in a trunk at the bottom of a well. Harl made his escape,

> murder. They were acquitted, after an examination which seems to show that the mother. who had done little or nothing to prevent the foul cruelty which had been exercised under her very eyes, was the worst criminal of the three. A few days ago a German carpenter was arrested in Chicago on a charge of whipping his daughter to death. The neighbors, alarmed at the horrid outcries of the little sufferer, sent word to the police: when the officers entered the house the man and his wife were absent. and the child was found dead, lying on her face upon a bed. Her back was a mass of wounds; her garments were saturated with blood; her neck was purple with the marks of a clutched hand; the eyes were open, and the face was

comment. We used to believe that the wholesale killing of children by slow torture was a refinement of wickedness in which England led the world; but the records of the last year or two go far to transfer the bad preëminence to ourselves. Murder by the lash seems almost to have become an epidemic, and one of the worst features in the case is that women are so often ing a capital of \$7,000,000, has been incorpor- implicated in the unnatural brutality. A state I project of the other was unfortunately repow.

These things are almost too sickening for

distorted with agony.

of society in which such horrors can become frequent, such ineffable crimes be perpetrated by parents on their own offspring-cries out to Heaven for signal punishment, with a cry to which God cannot long be deaf.

The Rev. Dr. Storrs will deliver this evening, at the Academy of Music in Brooklyn, an oration on "Seven Years of Change among Nations." This lecture will deal mainly with European politics, summing up the causes that have resulted in a reconstruction of the continent, and giving that popular yet exact and comprehensive view of affairs which is heard with most interest by a cultivated audience, and is most difficult to get except from a lecturer who has an unusual range of knowledge and a special talent for the platform. There will be a crowded and brilliant

THE DRAMA.

"The Unequal Match," which was revived at Wallack's Theater last night, is a piece that merits its popularity-by reason both of its strong dramatic effect and its very useful lesson. It shows us the folly of artifice pretending to surpass nature, and it rebukes worldliness of sentiment and conduct. Such a lesson is never taught in vain-and the piece was as warmly applauded last night as it has been on many occasions heretofore. Miss Henriques repeated her triumph as Hester Grazebrook, a character that harmonizes with her temperament, and does not overtax her talents. Mr. Young made a charming impression by this performance of Dr. Botcherty. The beneficiary of the occasion, Mrs. Sefton, appeared as Bessy, the rural waiting-woman, and was, as she ever is, most careful and pleasing. This, we believe, is the last of the Benefits. The theater was comfortably full. Hunted

and pleasing. This, we believe, is the last of the Benefits. The theater was comfortably full. "Hunted Down" will now be acted every night, until further notice—a fact which we have the more pleasure in stating, since we were the first to recomize the sure hold of this drama upon public appreciation.

—Mrs. Prosser's Reading, last evening, at Steinway's Hall, was listened to by upward of 300 persons, and, in a quiet way, was enjoyed. The lady's capacity as an elocutionist includes keen, intelligent comprehension of the author, quick sympathy, and mingled strength and delicacy of enunciation. As may be inferred, therefore, she is a good reader. But mingled strength and delicacy of enunciation. As may be inferred, therefore, she is a good reader. But she manifests none of that powerful magnetism which is the characteristic of genius, and she does not seem to be a clever actress. The selections that she read last evening were unwisely chosen in some respects. They offered strong contrasts rather than gradations of harmony. It is, for example, a long step from Shakespeare to Mr. Bungay, or even to the late Mr. Willis. Mrs. Prosser, however, carried with her the interested attention and quiet approbation of her audience. Such an entertainment as she affords must always be agreeable to persons of taste and culture. Steinway's large hall, by the way, is too large a place for Readings. Besides, as there are no foot lights, the facial expression, so essential to the proper effect of elocution, is in a great measure lost. One of Mrs. Prosser's best efforts was the recitation from Corneille. Her rendering of Jean Ingelow's "High Tide," on the contrary, was particuthe recitation from Corneille. Her rendering of Jean Ingelow's " High Tide," on the contrary, was particu-

Ingelow's "High Tide," on the contrary, was particularly commonplace.

—Mr. Daly's dramatization of "Griffith Gaunt" was revived at the New-York Theater last evening. The audience was not large. We have, on a previous occasion, described the play. There is no need to go over the old ground. Miss Rose Eytinge appears to much advantage as Kate Peyton. Mr. D. H. Harkins, who last evening made his appearance as Griffith Gaunt, acted with much more than common feeling and care. The pig that came forth in the Fair scene was lively. It is a new candidate for public favor. The pig that formerly bore so conspicuous a part in this drama has since become a mature and obese norker, and is retained on the premises as a retired porker, and is retained on the premises as a retired veteran. "Griffith Gaunt" will be acted at the New-York Theater every night until further notice.

PERSONAL.

A good deal of surprise is expressed that Punch published no obituary of Artemus Ward, and that none of the writers for that journal attended the humorist's fu-

Col. James B. Sheridan was appointed Official Stenographer of the Superior Court, Part IL, in this city, few days ago. He was formerly Private Secretary to Stephen A. Douglas.

The Catholic Prelate, Dr. Manning, in a pastoral letter to his London diocese, informs his hearers that for six years the numerous flock in the Irish dioceses of Cashel, Ferns and Emley have pledged themselves not to set foot in a public house on Sunday. The Macon Telegraph announces the arrival in that

solourn in the South has been a pleasant one, and that the finds the morals of Southern people much improved since she wrote "Uncle Tom's Cabin." John C. Calhoun, in 1819, at a dinner given to John Quincey Adams in Washington, proposed this sentiment

"Universal Suffrage and Universal Education." It has been answered in a way which Calhoun never expected, and which his followers might have prevented. A new way of bidding for election and of

magnanimously has been patented in California. A candidate for County Treasurer pledges himself, in case of election, to pay \$1,000 in coin for the benefit of the school Riter Fitzgerald has been chosen editor of the daily paper to be issued during the two weeks of the Horticul-tural Fair held in Philadelphia in June. It is to be called

The Flower Basket, and among the contributors announced are some of the best writers of the day. Queen Victoria has a dusky godson in the person of the Shahazadah, the infant son of his Highness the Maharajah Dhuleep Sing. The christening was performed

in the private chapel of Windsor Castle on March 20, the Queen standing in person. The child received the names Mr. Edward H. Hall of this city, who went out to Yokahamo, Japan, in the first trip made by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company from San Francisco in Decem-

ber last, returned to the city yesterday, having made the return journey from California overland. He reports the snow as averaging from six to seven feet in depth on the Plains. Mr. Elwood Heath, newly appointed Mayor of New-Orleans by Gen. Sheridan, is a native of Maine, about 44 years of age, and a resident Louisianian about

25 years, his occupation being that of a merchant. During nd since the Rebellion he has been an ardent Union man He was active in furnishing comforters to the Union prisoners captured at first Bull Run, The notorious Monroe in resigning the Mayoralty of New Orleans, offered Mr. Heath, his successor, "the benefits of his experience." The only benefit he bequeath is an example to be detested, and we presume Mr. Heath

will profit by it. Ex-Attorney General Herron, whil awaiting the arrival of his successor, Mr, Lyuch, " occt pied his time in quietly sorting his papers, and chewin; bacco with a speculative, musing air." Dr. Charles Shepard, one of the founders of the Turkish Bath in America, related in a recent speech, on the opering of the Brooklyn Hammam, some remarkable facts and experiences of the Turkish Bath in Europe. In Ireland, for instance, where the Bath has made a great progress,

there is an estate-owner who has Turkish Baths not only for his own private family use, but also one exclusively for his horses and eattle. Herein he has saved the life of more than one of his valuable horses, having cured one of the lockjaw. Several of his cows owe to it the prolongation of their lives. One calf was given over to die by the herdsman, but by his direction was carried through the bath to a complete recovery; "and when I was there," says the Doctor, "it was the finest looking cow in the but has since been captured. The women were field. I also had the pleasure of seeing his favorite pony both arrested and tried as accomplices in the take a bath." Admiral Farragut was 65 years and 6 months old January 1, 1867. He entered the Navy as a midshipman

December 10, 1816. Vice-Admiral Porter was 53 years and 6 months old January 1. He entered the Navy in 1829. Of the Rear-Admirals on the active list, at the present time, Goldsborough is 61; H. H. Bell, 613; Palmer, \$6; Cravell, 58; Davis, 60; Thatcher, 60‡; Radford, 58; Dahlgren, 57; Godon, 54; Rowan, 58. Of the 25 Commodores on the ac tive list, the oldest is 611 and the youngest 534 years old. Of the 50 Captains on the active list, the oldest in oit and the youngest 434 years old. Of the so Commanders on the active list, the oldest is 484 and the youngest 314 years old. The ages of the 165 Licutenant Commanders range from 41 to 22 years. Retired Rear-Admiral Charles Stewart has been over 69 years in the service, and Rear-Admiral Sloat 67.

A respectable-looking lady, with a little child, arrived at Louisville, Ky., and stopped at one of the first-class hotels. She sat down by the side of another lady at table, and was recognized as "a person of color." Lady No. 2 was highly indignant, and reported lady No. 1 to the proprietor of the hotel, who informed the latter that she must leave. It was in valn that she offered to pay her bills, and comply strictly with the rules of the house; it would not do to have a "nigger" lady boarder, and she was turned off. Here is the sequel: Both ladies were known to another person in the house, who said that No. was the half-sister of No. 2, and thought Mrs. -- ought not o be so hard upon her sister. The ladies are married, we understand, and both consider themselves highly respect able. They were born on the same plantation, had the same father, but one had a white mother, what the